

THE CAROLINA SPARTAN.

BY F. M. TRIMMIER

Devoted to Education, Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mechanical Arts.

\$2.00 IN ADVANCE

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NO 39

THE CAROLINA SPARTAN
IS PUBLISHED EVERY
THURSDAY MORNING,
AT
Two Dollars (Specie) in Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Square, First Insertion, \$1; Subsequent Insertions, 75 cents, in Specie.

NOTICE
I hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session for an Act of Incorporation for the Presbyterian Church of Spartanburg, C. H.
Sept 13 33 1f

NOTICE
I hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Legislature for a renewal of the act of incorporation of the Nazareth Presbyterian Church, Spartanburg District.
Sept 6 32 3m

NOTICE.
DESIRING to receive a limited number of pupils, I will open a SCHOOL for girls in the ACADEMY BUILDING, on the first Monday in NOVEMBER.
TERMS, per quarter of ten weeks, \$8.00 payable in advance, (in specie,) or its equivalent.
JNO. D. McCOLLOUGH.
Oct 18 38 4t

FOR SALE.
ON MONDAY, 29th inst., I will sell at public auction, seven SUPERIOR MILCH COWS and Calves, in fine condition, of improved stock, from a thoroughbred DEVON BULL, that received the premium from the State Agricultural Fair at Columbia, S. C.
Oct. 18-2 J. C. MILLS.

Pension Claims.
BEING now in correspondence with an old firm, well acquainted with the Pension or other Claims of Government, having prosecuted the same for many years in Washington City, and having promised me their aid and assistance. I am prepared to prosecute all Claims for Pensions due before the late war, and for Bounty due to discharged U. S. Soldiers as well as Claims arising under the Revenue Law.
J. M. ELFORD, Atty.
Mrs. Eveline Dill, widow of R. Dill, if living may hear something about her Pension by applying soon.
J. M. ELFORD.
Oct 18 38 1f

Dress Making.
MISS S. E. GREGORY respectfully announces to the Ladies of Spartanburg that she is well prepared with the LATEST FASHIONS and a competent Assistant, to execute all work in MANTUA-MAKING, at short notice and for moderate prices. Apply the residence of Mr. J. R. WEIKERT.
Oct 4 35 4w

NOTICE.
THE COMMISSIONERS OF FREE SCHOOLS are requested to meet at Spartanburg C. H. on the FIRST MONDAY in NOVEMBER next. Teachers will have their claims properly made out, and present them to me by the 15TH of OCTOBER next.
JOSEPH FOSTER,
Chairman Board Commissioners.
Sept 27-35-4

NOTICE.
ALL persons living in Spartanburg District indebted to the subscriber for services of imported Stallions, "AUGSARTH" and "BOSSQUET," are requested to make payment to Messrs. FOSTER & JUDD, who are authorized to receipt them.
W. C. GIST.
September 27, 1866. 35 4t

NOTICE.
THE blacksmith books of Dr. J. J. VERNON, deceased, are placed in my hands for settlement and collection. All persons thus indebted, are hereby notified to settle the same on or before the first day of September next.
T. O. P. VERNON, Atty.
August 2 27 1f

Executors Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GIDEON H. KING, will make immediate payment to the undersigned. All having claims against said Estate will hand them in properly attested to either the undersigned or to Farrow and Duncan.
JONAS BREWTON.
Sept 20 34 1f

To All whom it may Concern.
I WILL be at Spartanburg on the 17th instant, and remain for one week, for the purpose of closing up my NOTES AND ACCOUNTS. Persons owing me will please call and settle, as I will regret the necessity of suing any of my friends. Currency is all I require of you, if you will pay the notes promptly.
ALFRED TOLLESON
Sept 13 33 1f

Estate Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of P. S. HUNTER, deceased, are notified to make immediate payment. All claims over the amount of TWENTY DOLLARS, will be settled with Farrow & Duncan, Attorneys. All sums of and under the amount of Twenty Dollars, will be settled with Sam'l Lancaster, esq.
All persons having claims against the estate will hand them in properly attested to the undersigned.
POLLY W. HUNTER,
Administratrix.
Sept 20 34 1f

From Washington.
The President's policy—he will not yield to Congress in any event—Butler's programme—Congress to arrange for the earlier meeting of the Fortieth Congress—The Elections, etc., etc.
WASHINGTON, October 10.

It has been rumored that the President in a reply to an invitation to attend a dinner, given in compliment to Gen. Wool, has indicated the future policy of his administration. His letter will be regarded with interest. What the President has done, so far, we well know, and we know that he has taken a firm position upon his own policy of restoration. What he will do in the future, in certain contingencies, is a subject of much speculation. Heretofore he has expected such a change of sentiment on the part of the people, as would lead to an adoption by Congress of his policy. But, if that expectation is utterly groundless, the question arises whether he will change his practice. If Congress will not go with him, will he go with Congress? Probably not.

The President now well knows what will be the tactics of Congress. The time is close by for the opening of the session. In a few weeks the President is to be impeached. At the last session the Radical leaders took care to pledge the party to a course hostile to the President's policy, at a caucus on the Saturday night prior to the opening of the session, so as to anticipate any thing which the President might propose in his message. The same thing will be done next December. The caucus will arrange the impeachment, and any member not adhering to the caucus decree will be put under the ban of the party.

General Butler's speech at Cincinnati, was, in fact, intended to present the great Radical issue to wit: The impeachment and removal of Andrew Johnson, and the substitution for him of the President pro tem of the Senate, probably Senator Wade, of Ohio. Upon this issue, Ohio, Pennsylvania and other States have already declared their position. They decide to sanction Butler's programme, which he has stated with so much particularity. He is himself, probably, to be the leader of the Congress army against the President's army, in case the President should resist the usurpation of Congress. He proposes himself for that position. He also lays down his own law for the trial of impeachments, and prescribes rules for the conduct of the Senate, as the high Court of Impeachment. The Senate with twenty-six States represented, will, by a bare majority of votes—twenty-seven—order that President Johnson, as soon as the articles of impeachment are presented, be arrested and imprisoned at the old Capital or Fortress Monroe, and his functions are at end. But Johnson, says Butler, may resist that course. In that case Butler will be on hand with an army of Radicals, collected from the mass of the people, by which the regular forces of the army and navy are to be routed and dispersed. From this, by the way, Ben Butler is to be the next President.

The Senate may not proceed with the trial in exact accordance with Gen. Butler's programme. Chase, Peak and Pickering, they will merely summons the party impeached, and proceed to examine the case, hearing council and evidence. They do not, as Gen. Butler supposes, assume that the party is guilty, before evidence of the fact is afforded.

The idea is very prevalent that some commotion will arise here early in the approaching session, for if Congress cannot intimidate the President, they will attempt to remove him.

It is thought that Congress, at the coming session, will provide by law, for an earlier meeting than usual of the fortieth Congress. They will do this in anticipation of some trouble that may arise from their own high-handed measures.

It was sufficiently well known at the President's house and at the club rooms last night, that the Radicals had their own way in the elections yesterday in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa and Indiana. It is a forerunner of the result of the November elections.

The Radicals are perfectly intoxicated with success. The city election in Baltimore, which occurs to-day, has not, so far, been attended with the violence which was apprehended. LEO.

EXEMPTIONS.—The following is published for the information of the public: Articles exempt from execution for debt viz: To each family 2 beds with necessary bedding, 2 bedsteads, 1 spinning wheel and 2 pairs cards, 1 loom, and 1 cow and calf; if a farmer, the necessary farming tools; if a mechanic, the tools of his trade; the ordinary cooking utensils, and \$10 worth of provisions.—Statutes of S. C., Vol. 6, Page 214.

'Sonny, does your father take a paper?' 'Yes, sir, two of them. One of them belongs to Mr. Smith and the other to Mr. Thompson. I hook 'em both off the steps as regular as can be.'

A Tragedy Among the Alps.

A letter to the Evening Post gives the following account of the fatal result attending the ascent of Mont Blanc, by a party of Englishmen without guides, in August: Sir George Younge of England, a member of the Alpine club, with two younger brothers, had ventured the day before to make the ascent of Mont Blanc, which has been so often, now so successfully accomplished. Practiced climbers, they thought they might dispense with the usual assistants, and trust to their own knowledge and tact. They set out by the usual route, and slept as is the custom, at a hut which has been erected on the Grande Mulets, a stupendous ridge of rock that shoots up 9,996 feet above the sea, about the middle of the immense snow field which forms the side of Mont Blanc towards Chamouny. Of course their progress next morning was watched with the intensest anxiety, from the village. Everybody who had read Albert Smith's amusing "Story of Mont Blanc" knows what an excitement an ascent produces in the whole community. Every glass is fixed, every guide watches; even women and children run into the streets to gather the latest reports of the adventure. The three Englishmen set off from the Grande Mulets very early in the morning, as is usual, and about 10 o'clock the cry was heard, "They have gained the summit." Certainly, there they were, on the loftiest line, 15,744 feet high, seeming, even through the best glasses, like mere ants, crawling upon the rounded cone of a most prodigious sugar loaf.

After a while they began to descend, and as descending ice is often more difficult than ascending it, their movements were still followed by the same eager solicitude. "Brave fellows," said an old guide, "how cautiously yet firmly they come down." A general smile of approval followed his words. They have quit the *mar de la cote*, the steepest bank of the ice near the top, and are making towards the Rochers Ronges. Everything promised well. "But what are they doing now?" suddenly exclaimed a veteran. "By heavens, they are taking the wrong direction—they approach the Rochers Maudins, Cursed Rocks, indeed!" He had scarcely spoken, when the three little moving figures had altogether disappeared from sight. "Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu!" They are lost! they have slipped into a crevasse! they have fallen over a precipice! No! there they are again; yes! there they are; but look you, only two of them; one standing upright, the other stretched upon the snow! What has become of the third? He has gone; something dreadful has happened; they are motionless; frozen stiff or exhausted; they need help; they must be rescued! Instantly ten of the strongest and most experienced guides were dispatched to understand the nature of the trouble, and lend assistance if it should be required. It was already noon, and it must be night before even the experienced mountaineers could achieve that long toilsome ascent. Meanwhile the suspense among the sojourners at Chamouny became more and more painful. It was certain that some calamity had befallen the travelers, but of what kind and to what extent no one could tell.

As the night set in, the little lights of the guides were seen hovering like willow-wisps away far up on those terrible wastes. At length they signalled, by means of their lights, that they had found the objects of their search, and were then soon seen to descend. What a wild, awful descent that was, at midnight, only they can conceive who have seen the enormous crags and fissures of that gigantic mountain. They had ascertained, as we learned the next day, that the youngest of the brothers, an Oxford student, had slipped upon the crest of a chasm, that he guided down, dragging the others with him, as they were tied together, and with such velocity that all three struck upon the opposite wall of the fissure. He was killed on the spot; the second brother was seriously hurt about the eyes, but not dangerously; while the third escaped with comparatively slight bruises. The latter, as soon as he recovered from the shock of the fall, had strength enough to carry the wounded one to the upper snow, but not strength enough to proceed, and he stopped, uncertain what to do, and dreading, no doubt a lingering death for both, upon the cold and shelterless heights. It was in that position they were seen from below, when the quick eye and judgment of the guides told them something had happened, and they pushed off for the rescue. The surviving brothers were brought down, and the body of the other was subsequently recovered.

House rents are still enormous in New York, the rates ranging from \$1,500 to \$3,500 a year for unfurnished tenements in good neighborhoods. The prices demanded by the boarding house keepers are even more extravagant than those asked by landlords—suits of two or three rooms being held at from \$100 to \$200 a week, or from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year for families of moderate size.

CLEVERLY TOLD.—There was a sensation story about a short time ago about a man in Mobile who, in committing suicide, cut off his head and hid it so effectually that no one has ever been able to find it. The circumstance excited the envy of some chap out West, who thus tells of a horrible affair that recently occurred out in his section:

"An Indian there who had lived unhappily with fifty or sixty squaws, determined upon suicide. Desiring that no one should be able to identify any portion of him, he cut off both legs and carried them about five miles into the woods, on foot and alone. He buried them, and then cut off both his arms, which he carried some five miles further and buried. Then cutting out his tongue, that he might be unable to tell any one he might meet who he was, he proceeded several miles further, chanting his death song as he went. He finally cut off his head, and after amusing himself for some time kicking it about as a football, making the woods ring with his shouts of merriment, he hid it in the trunk of a tree; and then, digging a grave with his own hands, he got in, covered himself up, and planted a very handsome tombstone at the head of his grave. Where is your Mobile man now?"

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—In a certain 'Ladies' Moral Reform Society,' existing not many miles from the bank of a certain river, the members were required to sign a pledge not to 'set up' as it is termed, or do anything else that might be supposed to have a tendency, however remote, to immorality. One evening the President was calling over the names, to know whether each member had kept her obligation, a beautiful and highly respectable young lady burst into tears, and on being questioned as to the cause, said she feared she had broken her pledge.

"Why, what have you done?" asked the President.

"Oh! I sobbed the young lady, 'Dr. ——— kissed me the other night when he waited on me home from meeting.'

"Oh, well that is nothing very bad," said the President; "his kissing does not make it that you have broken the pledge."

"Oh! that isn't the worst of it," exclaimed the conscientious young lady, 'I kissed him back again!'

A pious old negro, saying grace at the table, not only used to ask a blessing upon his board, but would also petition to have some deficiency supplied. One day it was known that Cato was out of potatoes, and supping that he would pray for some at dinner, a wag provided himself with a small measure of the vegetables, and stole under the window, next which stood the table of the colored Christian. Soon Cato drew up a chair and commenced:

"Oh, Massa Lord, will you in your provident kindness, condescend to bress cherying before us, and be pleased to be stow upon us a few taters—and all de praise—"

Here the potatoes were dashed upon the table, breaking plates and upsetting the mustard pot.

"Dem's em, Lord," said Cato, looking with surprise; "only just Juff'em down a little easier de next time."

ABOUT ADVERTISING.—There are now and then business men to be found in every community who do not or will not recognize the benefits to be derived from liberal advertising. They remind us of the boy in Groton, Conn., who was sent one morning last summer by his employer to New London with a bag of green corn to dispose of. The boy was gone all day, and at night returned with the bag unopened, which he dumped on the floor, saying, "There's your green corn; go and sell it yourself—I can't." "Why?" said the grocer, "haven't you sold any?" "Sold any, no," said the boy "I've been all over New London with it; and nobody said anything about green corn. Two or three fellows asked me what I'd got in my bag, and I told them 'twas none of their business."

Those men who keep their "bags" and will not take pains to inform the public what they have to sell, are about as sagacious as the boy referred to.—*Medicine Journal.*

JOSE BILLINGS.—If a man wants few git at his actual dimenshuns let him visit a grave yard.

If enny man wants tew be an olde bach elor, and git sick at a boarding house tavern, and have a red haired chamber maid bring hiz water gruel tew him in a tin wash basin, I have always said, and stick tew it yet, he haza perfeet rit to do it.

Owing tew the high price and skarecity ov veal, in Nu York sitty, meny of the fast families is using *orty fishal calves*. They say it helps to finish a leg of mutton fast rate.

When a man looses hiz health then he first begins tew take good care of it. This is good judgment! this iz!

It is getting so now a daze if a man can't cheat some way he ain't happy.

POISONED.—A family by the name of Keeon, living some 12 miles from this place, and on the Cave Spring road, were poisoned on Sunday morning last, the particulars of which we give as follows:

One of the daughters, a grown lady, while cooking breakfast for the family, put a quantity of arsenic in the coffee, which she gave to the family at the table as usual. After breakfast was over, she took a rope, went to the woods, some half mile from the house and hung herself to the limb of a tree, where she remained until found by her friends, late in the evening. When the family became sensible of the fact that they were poisoned, they sent for a physician who administered to them the proper treatment, by which it is hoped they will recover.

The family are said to have lived previous to the time alluded to a peaceable and quiet life, and that there was no cause at that time, to which this sad occurrence could be attributed. The remains of the unfortunate young lady were buried on Monday.—[*Cherokee Adv.*]

HOW TO DO UP SHIRT BOSOMS.—We have often heard ladies express a desire to know by what process the fine gloss observable on new linens, shirt bosoms, &c., is produced, and in order to gratify them, we submit the following receipt for making Gum Arabic Starch: Take two oz fine white gum arabic powder, put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water—according to the degree of strength you desire—and then having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning pour carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch made in the usual manner, will give to either white or printed lawns a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after washing. Much diluted, it is also good for thin muslin and bobinet.

The Augusta, Georgia, Factory, on the 1st instant, declared a dividend of five per cent., which is said to be the third quarterly dividend of the year. The following are the statistics of this factory:

Report of Work, etc., for the year ending 31st August, 1866.

Capital Stock,	\$600,000
Operatives,	615
Spindles,	14,300
Looms,	463
Cotton used,	2,232,000 lbs.
Oil,	800 cords.
Wood,	2,600 gallons.
Starch,	62,000 lbs.
PRODUCTION.	
Sheeting,	3,573,000 yards.
Shirting,	2,434,000 yards.
Drills,	403,000 yards.
WATER POWER.	
3 Jovial Turbines, 85 horse power, each.	
3 Jovial Turbines, 60 horse power, each.	
Equal to 435 nominal horse power.	

We notice with satisfaction these evidences of the determination of the Southern people to place their noble section, so gifted by nature, in that position of wealth and greatness she is so well suited by nature to occupy.

Queen Victoria has five daughters. The oldest is the wife of the crown Prince of Prussia, and will be queen of Prussia by and by. The second, Alice, is the wife of the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, whose principality has been lately absorbed by Prussia. The third, Helena, became recently the wife of the Prince of Teck, a needy prince without a principality. Two remain unmarried—Louise, who is 17, and Beatrice, who is 8. The former will probably be bargained away to King George of Greece, brother of the Princess of Wales.

Large as California's grain crop is this season, the demand for exports clears the market of the surplus, and keeps prices steady. Great Britain has taken the most, 350,000 sacks in two months, China 125,000 sacks, Australia 100,000 sacks, and other Pacific markets 100,000, making a total of 700,000 sacks of wheat and flour exported since July 1, from San Francisco. The price paid has been \$1.50 per 100 pound for wheat and \$5 a 5 25 per barrel of flour, gold.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Tennessee and Alabama, Alabama Central and the Southern Central Railroad Companies, held at Huntsville, Alabama, last week, a consolidation of the three companies was effected, under the style of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company. The new company will push their line to Montgomery, Alabama.

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN TEXAS.—A letter from Austin, Texas, to the Houston Telegraph, of the 21st, states that a letter had been transmitted from Gov. Throckmorton to Gen. Sheridan, showing a long catalogue of Indian outrages, and furnishing evidence from the frontier and from the civilized Indian country, that a general attack on the Texas settlements was intended.